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Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POPULAR TALES.

THE FATAL SISTERS.

BY MRS CAROLINE LEE HENTZ.

'Who are those three ladies dressed in black, in the corner of the room?' asked a young lady, who seemed the stranger guest, of another seated at her side.

'Why do you ask?' replied Louisa Marshall, the young lady addressed—'Do you find their appearance so attractive?'

'Not exactly attractive,' answered Miss Warner, 'but there is such a similitude in their figures, dress and demeanor, and they are so different from the rest of the company, I feel a curiosity, if not interest, concerning them.'

'I will tell you all I know of them,' replied Louisa, her eye brightening with pleasure at an opportunity of indulging her ruling passion, observing too that a handsome young man, who was turning over the leaves of a Souvenier, was within hearing of her musical voice. 'They are the three Missis Collins—of the maiden sisterhood—who live somewhere in the outskirts of the town, in a 'grand, gloomy and peculiar' style.—What brought them out in a fashionable circle to-night, I cannot divine; for I thought they never went any where except to church and the church-yard. They always dress in black, have that same solemn, changeless demeanor, those long, thin, unsmiling countenances, and deep set eyes.'

'Perhaps they have met with deep afflictions,' observed Miss Warner; 'indeed, their mourning dress indicates it.'

'That may have been—as we have not resided here long, I know nothing of their past history. Never having felt the same curiosity as yourself respecting them, I always feel a chill creeping over me when I meet them. I call them the Fatal Sisters, and I have no doubt, if you examine them closely, you will perceive the distaff of Clotho, the spindle of Lachesis, and the shears of Atropos, under the folds of their everlasting black dresses.'

'Excellent,' exclaimed a young man, who had been attracted near Louisa by the vivacity of her countenance, and the animation of her gestures. 'It is one the best things I ever heard in my life. I shall never look upon them again without thinking of the Fatal Sisters. And now I think of it, there is a striking resemblance—only the starry robe and crown of stars are wanting.'

Excited by applause, Louisa continued her sarcastic remarks till she had gathered around her a crowd of apparently admiring listeners. She met a dark, fascinating, fixed gaze—but it was evidently the gaze of indignation, not of admiration. The cheek of the young man was flushed—he closed the book, and laying it on the table, with some precipitation, walked towards the corner where the Fatal Sisters were seated, and was soon engaged in earnest conversation with them.

'Who is that young man?' asked Miss Warner, with provoking calmness, of the confused and blushing Louisa.

'I don't know,' replied she, in a changed voice. 'I never saw him before. He must be an acquaintance—perhaps a friend or relative—of the Misses Collins. Who would have dreamed of such a thing! He looks so fashionable and high-bred, and they as if they had just issued from the tombs. He must have heard every word I uttered. I dare say he is repeating it to them at this moment—Well, if he is mean enough to do that, I don't care what he thinks of me.

But she did care a great deal, in spite of her expressed indifference, and she secretly resolved that she would never give play to her satirical spirit, within reach of a stranger's hearing. It was not long before she felt that her punishment was begun. She saw the lady of the house approach the young man, and by the direction of her eye, she knew she was asking him to be introduced to herself. A cold and polite bow of negation was returned, and she had the intense mortification of knowing her acquaintance was rejected. She learned, moreover, that his name was Woodville—that he was the nephew of the Misses Collins, and the son of their only married sister: for whose death they still wore the sable badge of mourning; that he possessed an independent fortune, with every advantage that nature and education could impart—and that, as the party was given in honor of his arrival, the lonely sisters had been induced to leave their almost vestal retirement, and appear for the first time, for many years, in a crowded and fashionable drawing room.

Louisa was silent and abstracted the remainder of the evening. She did not blush for her unkindness and levity, in leveling at unoffending strangers, the arrows of derision, but she throbbed with indignant shame, at being detected in the act. Accustomed to be admired, anxious to shine, desirous to secure the reputation of a wit as well as a beauty. Louisa considered herself as one of those privileged beings, who may trample with impunity on the social rights of others, provided she can do it with a graceful step and brilliant smile. Personal satire is the easiest as well as the most wounding species of ridicule—and they who indulge in its exercise often become fearfully expert before they are aware of the keenness and power of the weapons they are using.

Young Woodville was not mean enough to repeat to his aunt the remarks of Louisa—but in all societies there are some who bear the amiable character of *tattler*—who listen and smile and gather up the venom of slander, that they may diffuse its poisonous influence. Through a medium like this, the Misses Collins were informed of the clasical embellishments which the lively imagination of Louisa had thrown around their persons. Like all beings of delicate sensibility and retired habits, they were extremely sensitive to personal ridicule, and reproached themselves for being persuaded to depart from their usual quiet tenor, to be exposed to such indignities.

'I know we are no longer young and handsome,' said Miss Collins, the eldest of the maiden sisters, after they had returned home, and were discussing the events of the evening; 'and it was very foolish to place ourselves in contrast with youth and beauty. I believe all of Mrs. Gray's guests were young, but ourselves, and I have no doubt our sad countenances did throw a chill over the poor girl's spirits.

'You must not feel slighted, dear Arthur,' said the second sister, in the same meek tone, 'if we refuse all other invitations, while you are here. Even if this circumstance had not occurred, I should have returned weary and dejected. Had it not been for our presence, you might have derived pleasure from the very source which now causes you pain and displeasure—I regret this far more on your account than on ours.'

'Yes,' added Miss Esther Collins, the youngest of the three, with a smile, though a tear trembled in the corner of her eyes; 'we deserve the lesson, for the vanity which suffers from the wound; and I have no doubt the young lady herself reflects with pain on her conduct: at least, she never intended it should reach our ears.'

'I have as little respect for the young lady who listened only to betray, as for the one who could indulge in such unfeeling remarks,' observed Arthur, whose indignation was somewhat softened by the recollection of Louisa's conscious blushes, and evident self-reproach. 'I admired the beauty and graceful vivacity of the last, and it was the musical tone of her voice which first attracted my attention. But the lips which, cold and rancorous, distil the venom of satire, can have no charm for me, tho' sweet as the flowers of Hybla's scented field.'

We have thus introduced a few personages who are actors in this moral sketch. Notwithstanding Louisa's regret she could not erace the impression she had made, or prevent the repitition of the unfortunate witticism. The name of the Fatal Sisters was affixed to the three sad-dressed females, and even in their retired walks to the house of God, children were heard to whisper the *soubriquet* they did not understand. Several times Louisa resolved to write them a note of apology, but the fear that Arthur Woodville would believe it addressed to himself, rather than to them, restrained the expression of her penitence and shame. Her curiosity was now painfully awakened on the subject of their history, and the cause of their secluded life. There was an old lady, who resided in the neighborhood, who, from her great age, seemed coeval with the rocks and hills which girdled the valley—one who, having seen *better days*, was held sacred from public charity, and supported by private benefactions. She was called, by common respect, Old Lady Storer, the head of the aristocracy of the poor.—From this ancient and distinguished oracle, Louisa sought the information she desired.

'Yes, yes,' said the old lady, taking off her spectacles, and wiping them again and again, as if to clear away the mists of by-gone days. I will tell you all about them, for I love to talk about the gracious ones. I remember them when they were young and handsome as you are now—in a different way, to be sure, for they had a grander look, with their bright black eyes, and long curling black hair, which covered their shoulders like a mantle. It seems but yesterday, since I used to see them riding by, with their long skirts, and black plumes waving among their ringlets, smiling with the young gentlemen who followed in their train; for, of the young damsels of the country, they were the most sought after and admired. I was old then, and I little thought I should have lived to see them grow old, bright and blooming as they were. They had no mother, but their father lived, and people said he was father and mother in one. He was a high-minded man, just to all, and kind to the poor. I know he has been kind to me. Well, Miss Betsey, the eldest, was to be married, and there was to be a splendid wedding. And well they might attempt to shine, for a more beautiful bride these eyes never looked upon, and the bridegroom was a goodly man, of noble proportions and gentle countenance. I used to see them walking together, slowly and alone, and I thought something would take place. I have seen them stand for hours together, on the banks of that stream yonder, that you see shining up in the sunbeams, when the moonlight was on it, and they seemed to forget there were any human beings in the world but themselves. The wedding day came—carriages without number rolled up to the door—while I stole there on foot, to see my young benefactress, as I feared for the last time. Night came on, and yet no bridegroom was there. Miss Betsy's cheek grew as white as the white dress she wore, but she tried to smile, and said he would come soon. The father grew angry, and swore in his pride that the man who dared to slight his daughter should answer it in his heart's blood. Alas! another hand than his, had drank that true heart's blood. All night they watched his coming, but in vain. Miss Betsey would not believe him false, and she sat at the window, starting at every sound, holding her breath, and turning red and pale a dozen times in a moment. The next day, slow steps brought him to the door, in the bridegroom's dress, but it was all dabbled in blood, and there were six wounds in his heart, each of which was large and deep enough for his soul to pass through. He was murdered by the way-side, by whom God, the All-seeing and All-knowing, only knows. He was rifled of his purse, his watch, and the ring of his betrothal—so it was supposed his assassin was a robber. Oh! many a day has passed since that sad day, and I have looked upon many a sight of woe—but never have I seen such a spectacle of grief as I witnessed then. Miss Betsey did not shriek and rave as I have heard some do in their agony—but she clenched her hands, till the blood oozed from the roots of her nails, and dropped upon her bridal robes.

For weeks she never spoke or wept, and all thought that her mind had become a blank, through despair. At last the tears began to flow like the rain of the deluge, and day and night.—They washed the rosies of youth from her cheeks—they dimmed the sun-light of her eyes. She grew old before her time—and never from the day when she put off her white, blood-spotted robes, has she worn any thing but a suit of solemn black—the badge of her heart's widowhood. But, blessed be God! she mourns not without hope. She has found consolation in the promises of the Gospel, and looks forward to a re-union with her beloved, on the green borders of the promised land.'

Old lady Storer paused, and wiped the mist from her glasses with her white linen apron.—Louisa wept. The romantic story of love and sorrow awakened her fullest, warmest sympathy. A better feeling than curiosity urged her to listen to the history of the two younger sisters, which the old lady commenced with new admiration, pleased with the sensibility of her youthful auditor.

'Miss Lucy' continued the aged historian, was next in age, and she clung to her sister in her grief, as if she shared all its bitterness. Miss Mary, the third daughter, married Mr. Woodville a rich man, and went far away from her own home. Esther, the youngest and fairest the darling and pet of the whole family, went with her, and for a while it seemed that joy had forsaken the household. But, after a time, Lucy was seen riding and walking with a young man, still handsomer and nobler than he who was murdered.—I heard that they were to be married, and I trembled, fearing that some doom hung over the household, and that the bridal wreaths were never to bloom round their maiden brows. Again there was great preparation for the event, and Esther was sent for to officiate at her sister's wedding. She was then in the bloom of youth, and had a charm about her which no one could resist. The fickle bridegroom transferred his affections to this youngest, lovliest sister, and the quick eye of jealous love soon perceived the change. She loved him as few women could love, but she was proud and her delicacy shrank from receiving vows through honor, which the heart no longer sanctioned. She yielded him to her sister—but *she* scorned the idea of being a sister's rival. She was wretched at the thought that she had unconsciously supplanted her, and vowed that her future life should be an expiation for the offence. Thus, those three young sisters blighted in all their hopes of happiness, devoted themselves to their father, who began to show the incipient marks of insanity—a decease which gained a fearful ascendency ever his once powerful mind, and terminated only with life. Their married sister, Mrs. Woodville, died a few years since, under circumstances peculiarly melancholy, and I am told that her only son is now on a visit to his relatives. It is hard for one who sees them now to realize what they once have been, but sorrow such as theirs dries up the very blood, hardens the soft features, and draws the lines of premature age on the face and form—But disappointment has brought with it many a goodly lesson to them. It has weaned them from the world—it has lifted their hopes to Heaven, and it has taught them great tenderness to the feelings of others. Their charity never faileth, it suffers long, and is kind; and truly it vaunteth not itself. They furnished the roof which shelters, and the garment that covers me. These glasses, by which I am enable to read God's blessed word, are the gift of Miss Betsy's own hand. Miss Lucy provided this rocking-chair as an indulgence to my aged limbs And in every comfort I possess, Esther has some active agency. This very morning she put this nice cap on my head, and told me when it needed cramping, no other fingers than hers must do it. Oh! when the Lord makes up his jewels, they will shine like stars in the diadem of his glory."

Louisa left the cottage with an humble and subdued spirit. The tide of youthful vanity ebbed low in her heart. The early history of the Fatal Sisters occupied her mind. Their blighted love, singular misfortunes, and evangelical virtues, seemed as so many accusing spirits condemning her for her heartless mockery. She looked forward through the vista of years, and felt, for the first time, that there must be a dreary prospect before her, if the misfortune common to humanity should fall to her lot. She had no sustaining principle in her own mind, and the anchor on which she leaned was tottering and insecure. In the sunshine of her life, she dared not hope that the pillar of fire would appear to illumine the darkness of her destiny. Oppressed by a unusual weight of reflection, she entered her chamber that night, and in obedience to a custom of hers, long indulged and often reproved by her more cautious mother she drew her table by the bed-side, and throwing herself upon the couch, began to read by candle light, though she in vain endeavoted to fix her thoughts upon the book which she held in her hand. Her mother slept in an apartment on the opposite side of the stair-case, and Louisa flattered herself that it could not disturb her repose, nor endanger her safety, and that there was no harm in disregarding a warning suggested by overweening apprehension. She held the book, and turned the pages, but her thoughts were wandering, and the dread of some coming evil became so intense, that her heart palpitated, and her cheek turned pale. She had long known that there was sorrow and disappointment and death in the world but she had assumed it as a truth, that the three sisters had always been old, sad and unattractive; and, because they had once been beautiful, and young, and loving, she reasoned upon the same principle that all who were young and lovely, must pass through the same fiery and defacing ordeal.

At length the reaction, succeding over-wrought feeling, took place. A sensation of languor stole over her, the book fell from her hand, while the candle still burned by her side. The windows of her chamber were left open, the damp night air swayed heavily the folds of the curtain, and now and then the long blaze of the unsnuffed candle wavered and bowed towards the muslin drapery that waved near the head of the sleeper. Louisa was awakened by a hot glare around her. She started up, and beheld herself encircled with flames. The curtains had come in contact with the blaze, and were consuming with fearful rapidity. At the foot of the bed, they were festooned up, to admit the air—and Louisa, following the impulse of self-preservation, so strong within us, in the hour of peril, darted from under the burning arch, and forgetful of every thing but flying from danger, rushed down the staircase and fell with violent shrieks against the door, which she vainly sought to unclose.

When she recovered a consciousness of her situation, she found herself in the open air, at a little distance from their blazing dwelling, the roar of flames sounding terribly to their ears their glare shining with dazzling horror on her eyes. Her mother stood near, with disheveled hair and disordered dress, wringing her hands, and crying out in despairing accents—

'We are undone—we are undone! Nothing can be saved!'

Louisa saw and heard all this, and she knew that her incendiary hand had lighted that burning pile, that her own disobedience and wantonness had made them houseless and homeless.—Mrs. Marshall was not rich. She had a small annuity, which in addition to her house and household goods, enabled her to live in comfort and to furnish Louisa with the paraphernalia of a fashionable wardrobe. There was no insurance nothing was saved, and they must depend upon the kindness of friends for food and rainment for the morrow. They were taken to the nearest neighbors, but the family was large, and they knew they must be a burden there. Mrs. Marshall was delicate in constitution, and the shock and exposure to the night air prostrated her on a sick bed. Louisa felt that if her mother should die, she had dug her grave with her own hands, and she lifted her hot and burning eyes to Heaven, and prayed that she might die too—While she sat by her mother's bedside, in a state bordering on distraction, three figures sofly entered and approached the spot where they were seated. They were all clothed in black—they looked pale and sad—but their voices were mild and the words kind. They were the *Fatal Sisters*, come on an errand of mercy, and they would not be refused. They came, like the Good Samaritan, to pour oil and balm into the wounds of affliction to offer shelter to the houseless, food, rainment, home-born comfort, and ministrations.

'I have not deserved this from you,' said the weeping Louisa. 'You have more reason to hate, than to pity me.'

'Come with us,' said the elder, 'and we will try to make our home even as your own. Our house is large, our means are ample—we are all skilled as nurses, and there is perfect quiet, such as an invalid loves. A bed can be placed in the carriage, and your mother can be borne there without danger or fatigue Be assured,' added she, pressing her hand, 'we cherish no feelings towards you, but the sincerest kindness and the deepest sympathy.'

Louisa felt the language of scripture versified in herself. Every word and look of kindness was like a living coal on her remorseful heart.—Misfortune had humbled her pride and in proportion as her pride and vanity were abased, her gratitude was exalted.

A few hours saw herself and mother dom esticated in the family of the lonely sisters. Mrs. Marshall soon recovered under their soothing and gentle influence, and Louisa gradually assumed an appearance of composure. But self-reproach and anguish knawed at her heart.

'Oh,' she would say to herself a thousand times a day, 'had I obeyed my mother's injunctions, we might yet possess the blessings of home. How long must we eat the bread of dependance?'

This was a question constantly recurring, and it produced the most solemn resolves on her part to make up to her mother, as far as possible for the consequences of her rashness. She knew her mother's annuity was small, and she determined she would never encroach upon her now slender means. She would teach a school,—she was sure their former friends would assist her.—The moment she suggested the subject to the kind sisters. they encouraged and supported her in her virtuous plan, and Arther Woodville eagerly assisted her in the plan. Louisa's desire for admiration, which had often led her into folly and excess, seemed completely swallowed up in the nobler ambition that now urged her onward. She felt she must be low in the esteem of young Woodville, but she would not scorn his pity for it was all she merited.

'I wonder you are willing to stay with the Misses Collins,' said her former friend, Miss Warner, during a ceremonious call; 'they know all you have said about them and you have fastened upon them such a ridiculous name, I am sure they never can forget it. It is a pity that Arthur Woodville heard you, for who knows what might have happened, remaining together in the same house so long?'

Something had happened in consequence of this juxta-position, of which Miss Warner was not aware. The society of one of such exhaltid powers of mind, and noble and ennobling qualities of heart, gave a stamp to the character of Louisa, such as no one who knew her in her days of folly would have believed it capable of receiving. She felt animated in the discharge of her duty, by the hope of securing his approbation,—being assured that the wanton levity of the past was forgiven, if not forgotten.

Louisa found another warm friend in her misfortunes, and that was old Lady Storer. It was near her cottage that Mrs. Marshall rented a small house where Louisa taught her daily school; and the old lady would bring her knitting and sit in an arm chair, which Louisa would always abdicate on her entrance; and invested with the grandude and solemnity of great age, her presence inspired awe and diffused stillness amid the juvenile band. By and by she brought her hour glass, and placed it upon the table and its gilding sands whispered as they slid along of everlasting pace. Louisa wondered at her own happiness.—The days were too short for her new duties.—The time, which she feared would hang heavy on her hands, flew by on wings of down, and scattered light as it flew. It is true, she had some trials, but they were easily borne. If the little rebel resisted her laws, and threatened to bring a spirit of misrule into her peaceful community, old Lady Storer would lift he spectacles and shake her silver locks in grave rebuke, and the young offender was generally brought to a conviction of its faults. The sisters too aided her, in her task by their counsels and encouragements, and Louisa often said she would not exchange her situation for any other in the world.

But alas! for the strength of human resolution!—It was more than a year from the commencement of her new duties, before she prepared to resign them. The children wept as they bade her farewell, and entreated her not to leave them. They tried to bribe her with flowers and garlands but she told them, with a tear in her eye and a smile on her lip, that other duties called her, and she must obey the summons. Old Lady Storer took up her hour glass with a sigh, for she had, passed many happy hours in that little circle. It was pleasant, in life's polar winter to be surrounded by the primroses and violets of opening spring. She had, too, her forebodings, for old age loves to catch the dark shadow of the future, and she was sure there was a doom hung over the house, to which the destiny of Louisa was shortly to be linked.

But she did see, what she prophesied never was to be consumated—a wedding in the home of the lonely Sisters. The old Lady wept, for she remembered the hopes of other days so fearfully blighted—but she prayed that a blessing might descend on Arthur and Louisa as they stood before the bridal alter, once more erected in the family mansion. That blessing followed Louisa to her new home and rested there—for the ark of the covenant went before, and the place where it rested was hallowed ground.

Louisa was reminded, in looking over her wedding gifts, of her once prevailing sin—but so gently she could hardly feel it a rebuke.

She found in a careful envelope a beautiful distaff, a silver spindle, and a pair of scissors, as bright as the sunbeams that gleamed on them.—Threads of gold and silver were wound upon the distaff, and these words were written on the white paper in which they were wrapped:—

'May all your days be woven of these bright filaments, and no *dark worsted* be permitted to mingle with the brilliant tissue.'

Louisa's cheek crimsoned, and for a moment she wondered that the three gentle Sisters, who now represented to imagination the three Christian graces—Faith, Hope and Charity—should have recalled a passage in her life, which she wished buried in oblivion.

'Forgive me, my Louisa,' said Arthur, unwinding some of the glittering thread, and passing some of it sportively round her neck—'the gift is mine. Receive it, as it is offered, in the spirit of confiding love; and instead of being a painful memento of the past, it will be a pledge of a bright and happy futurity.'

Reader! this is an 'o'er true' sketch, scarcely embellished by the tints of imagination. It is not necessary to point out the moral, like the writers of ancient fables. Of all the dark threads woven in the variegated web of human life, there are none so black as those fabricated by the hand of slander; and let not those who indulge in satire and derision, ever dare to say, in the pride of self-reliance, 'Thus far will I go and no farther.'

WITTY REPORT. A materialist, who had written a thousand absurdities to prove that we have got no souls, inquired of a lady, with a triumphant air, what her opinion was of his philosophy?

'It appears to me, sir,' answered the lady, 'that you have employed much talent and ability to prove you are a beast.'

A 'RIPSTAVER.'—The equinox last Sunday, (says an exchange paper) was really a 'ripstaver,' it howled, raved, tore up trees, tattered flags and awnings, as if perfectly distracted. The wind, however, appeared to be in a right merry mood—it went along whistling 'round the corner, Sally.'

TREACHERY DEFEATED.

Athanasius, bishop of Alexandria, in the beginning of the fourth century, was said to have murdered Aremies, a Meletian bishop; for proof of which his enemies produced a box, out of which they took a dead man's hand, dried and salted, which they affirmed to be the hand of Arsenius to conceal himself till they effected their purpose, and spread the report through the christian world, that Arsenius had been privately murdered by the bishop; and the emperor himself, overcome by incessant importunities, was induced to order an inqury to be made. Athanasius had learded, by his own experience, that any accusation against himself, however improbable, was likely to find numerous and powerful supporters. But Providence wonderfully confuted this attempt. Arsenius notwithstanding the directions of the accusers to keep close, and conveyed himself to Tyre intending to lie secreted there during the whole time of the trial. It happened that some servants belonging to the governor, heard a rumor whispered, that Arsenius was in the city. This they immediately told their master; who found him out, apprehended him, and gave notice to Athanasius. The Meletian, unwilling to blast his employers, and feeling the awkwardness of his situation, at first denied himself to be Arsenius. Happily Paul, the bishop of Tyre, who knew the man, deprived him of that refuge. The day of trial being come the prosecutors boasted that they should give ocular demonstration to the court of the guilt of Athanasius; and produced the dead hand. A shout of victory rung through the court. Silence being made, Athanasius asked the judges if any of them knew Arsenius? Several affirming that they did, Athanasius directed him to be brought into court, and asks, 'Is this the man whom I murdered? and whose hand I cut off?' He then turns back the man's cloak, and shews one of his hands; after a little pause, he puts back the at her side of the cloak and shews the other hand. 'Gentleman, you see,' said he, 'that Arsenius has both his hands; how the accusers came by the third hand let them explain.' Thus ended the plot, to the shame of the contrivers.—Lon. Gen Bap. Rep.

"OLD SCRATCH."

Satan.—This old gentleman, although considered rather sharp than otherwise, has been served some very acute tricks Among the rest, we have heard of a poor cobbler who made a league with him, and after enjoying every earthly blessing, he was waited upon at the end of the term by his brimstone majesty, who demanded his soul. The cobbler took a sharp knife, and ripping off the sole of his shoe, threw it at the feet of his illustrio us guest.

"What does this mean?" cried the latter,

"Look at the contract!" cried the cobbler.

Satan examined the contract, and found that the word was spelt *sole*, which only entitled him to the piece of leather. He turned on his heel, and went off scratching his head; and he has been called "Old *Scratch*" ever since.

More and fresh dead fish.—In round pond, Tewksbury, last February, Brevity Gray and Thomas Crosby cut a large hole through the ice which was very thick, when to their astonishment myriads of fish of various kinds and sizes rushed to the aperture, and seemed to be striving to leap from their native element. The fishermen were enabled to take them in great numbers, with their hands, and many thus supplied themselves and neighbors, without resorting to hooks and spears. After the pond became free from ice, cart loads of dead fish floated ashore.

Conversation—*Bill*—"Have you got a dollar, Sam?"

Sam—"No, I han't Bill that's a fact—if it would save your life."

Bill—"'Cause Jim Thorn wanted me to pay you one, and I've got nothin' smaller than a *two*.

Sam—"Oh, ah—Well, perhaps I can find just one, come to think of it, that I didn't spend this mornin' for wood."

Sam searched his wallet, found his dollar and handed it to Bill.

Bill—(putting the dollar in his pocket)—"Well now, that's clever—I'll will hand you the *two* the very next time we meet, if I happen to have so much on hand—I've got *one* towards it any how"—Prov. Gaz.

Attempt at Highway Robbery.—On Wednesday evening, a gentleman going to Charlston, between 11 and 12 o'clock, when near the Circus in Haverhill street, was accosted by a man who inquired the way to Charlestown Old Bridge; he directed him, and passed along. A few rods further on he met another man who made the same inquiry, whom he likewise directed. When near the bridge he met them both; they had crossed into Canal street, and headed him at the corner of Causewny street. One of them remarked, 'We have met you before, I believe, to night; we want some money.'

The gentleman answered the villain by a blow from a heavy cane; the other collared him, when he struck him in the face with the end of his stick, and finding himself clear, made the best of his way over the bridge.—Boston Post.

HON. SHEPARD CARY.

This gentleman, our readers will remember, is the representative in Congress from the seventh District in this State. He has made one or two speeches on the floor of the House, which are well spoken of by the democratic papers. The whigs, however, without touching, for daring to touch, his rough-and-tumble arguments, are warding off the blows by criticising his *style*. It seems he has committed the unpardonable offence of *mis-pronunciation!*

Mr. Cary, never received a classical education; but he is one of the strongest minded men in Maine. He brings out his thoughts quaintly, but they are none the less valuable for that. In truth, he is worth a score of the dapper dandies in Congress, who, because they can speak flippantly and finically and according to Blair and Johnson, fancy themselves great men. The one is solid gold, in its crude state—the other gingerbread work overlaid.—American.

Hon. John P. Hale, Representative to Congress from New Hampshire, has addressed a letter to his constituents, informing them that he cannot act in conformity with the instructions given by the Legislature of his State in favor of the annexation of Texas. In the first place he thinks it unconstitutional to annex a foreign state, and in the second he objects for the reasons assigned by Mr. Calhoun and others in favor of annexation—that the object is to perpetuate slavery. Mr. H says "the reasons which our government has alleged as justifying this measure of annexation, to my mind, instead of justifying it, are eminently calculated to provoke the scorn of earth and the judgment of heaven; and I cannot consent, by any agency of mine, to aid in placing our beloved country in such an attitude." He throws himself upon his constituents, to be chosen with a fair understanding of his sentiments, or to be rejected. He was nominated by convention for re-election, before his letter was published. All the democratic papers disapprove of his course.

[Saco Democrat.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JANUARY 28, 1845.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

A new trial for Representative to Congress from the first District, composed of York and a part of Oxford County, takes place by appointment of the Governor and Council on the third of February,—next Monday. Owing to divisions in the Democratic ranks the election has twice failed in this District. A third trial is now to be had, at which it is highly important that every Democrat should buckle on his whole armor and exercise the inestimable privilege of voting in a manner which shall vindicate the rights of the majority and promote the public good.

At the two former trials, especially the first, the election failed in consequence of the course pursued by Mr. Herrick and his friends. At the second trial, just on the eve of the election, Mr. Herrick came forward and withdrew his name, and signified that he was not a candidate. His withdrawal was so late, or so equivocal, that many on election day, for these or some other reasons, continued to vote for him. We honored and thanked Mr. H. for this step, and considered that he had done it in good faith and sincerity, for the interest of his constituents and the integrity of the Democratic party. But now we have reason to believe we were mistaken.

In the last Maine (Saco) Democrat, Mr. Herrick has come forth with another letter, asserting roundly that it was the duty of his constituents to elect him again, —that there was a pledge to this effect given at the Convention by which he was nominated,—that the nomination of Judge Hayes was brought about by "coalition and bargain," and that it is consequently of no binding force upon him. This, of course, opens the wound afresh, and gives renewed energy to faction and opposition. To our mind it appears plain that Mr. Herrick's withdrawal, in November, was insincere, and nothing can convince us, or the public, generally, that the act was done in good faith.

But the question is, shall Judge Hayes, the regularly nominated candidate, be elected or defeated. This is the point to be decided, and which the electors in the Oxford portion of this District must act upon next Monday. The question at issue, is not whether there was "bargaining" at the Convention which nominated Judge Hayes, about which so much has been said, but without the least shadow of proof. It is not whether Mr. Herrick has been abused, or ill treated, by being set aside. It is not whether this individual or that has a life lease to office and honor. But as we stated before, the question is, shall the will of the majority be sanctioned, and Judge Hayes be elected in accordance with that will.

In answer to this question, we solemnly believe that it is the duty of every elector to sustain this nomination—go up to the polls and vote for Judge Hayes, and by that means vindicate the will of the majority, and put a period to this vacillating conduct on the part of individuals, and this politic method of defeating elections. Democrats, we beseach you to lay aside partial considerations and act alone from duty and principle.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Jan. 18. In Senate,—Resolution in relation to the Valuation Committee came from the House so amended as to require that that three members of the Committee, who belong to the present Legislature, shall not be members after the 18th inst. Senate concurred. The Texas Resolves were again called up, and Mr. Frye addressed the Senate in answer to Mr. Talman. Mr. F. rose to reply, but the Senate adj.

House.—Resolve in relation to reduction of Salaries came from the Senate indefinitely postponed. It passed the House. The Report of Committee on Job Printing was accepted, and Mr. Johnson, of the Age, does the public printing.

Jan. 20.—In Senate, Resolve in relation to the Retrenchment Committee came from the House, insisting on the passage of the same. Senate concurred, and appointed Messrs. Holden, Rose, and Otis, as a Committee. A Resolve was presented appropriating $3,000, providing that Massachusetts appropriated an equal sum, for the repair of the Road leading from the Military Road to the mouth of Fish River. Discussed and laid on the table.

House.—The Report of the Town Court Bill was the order of the day. An interesting discussion ensued. Several of the Waldo Representatives were opposed to repeal, and some others. As the people of Waldo decided in favor of the Law, it was contended that it was due to her that the experiment should be tried in that County. Others contended that a large majority of the people had decided against the law, and that it would occasion great confusion to have laws in one County which were not in another. The question was urgent and required to be passed upon immediately, as the law must go into effect in Waldo on the 22d, if not repealed. The question was finally taken, and passed in favor of repeal, 66 to 55.

Jan. 21.—In Senate, an Order was presented enquiring into the expediency of adopting the Plurality system at second trials for Representatives to Congress. The Resolve in favor of an appropriation of $3,000, to be expended in opening the Fish River Road, was taken up, discussed, and laid on the table. The Texas Resolves then came up, and Mr. Talman addressed the Senate at length in reply to Mr. French and Mr. Frye, in favor of his amendment. The subject was laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

House.—A motion was made to reconsider the Bill which was passed yesterday repealing the Town Court Bill. Some discussion was had, after which the reconsideration prevailed. The Bill for repeal was then indefinitely postponed, 70 to 47. A Bill in addition to the Town Court Bill was then presented by Mr. Barnes. Resolve in favor of Peol Polis was presented by Mr. Lee. Adj.

Jan. 22.—In Senate, An order was presented inquiring into the expediency of altering the Hawker and Pedlar law. The Texas Resolutions came up again, and the question was whether the majority or minority Resolves should be adopted. The minority Resolutions were rejected 20 to 7. Mr. Holmes then introduced an additional Resolution, requiring that if Texas was annexed, true Democracy required that it should be annexed as a free State. It was rejected. Mr Holmes then spoke in opposition to annexation. Without taking any question the Senate adjourned.

House.—Passed to be engrossed, Bill authorizing the sale of the Congregational Meeting House in the West Parish, Bethel.

The following is the Bill additional to the Town Court Bill introduced by Mr. Barnes:—

"An act entitled an act to establish Town Courts, approved March 22, 1844, shall have no effect or operation whatsoever, beyond the limits of the county of Waldo, and in any action or cases commenced in said Town Courts, it shall not be lawful to direct any writ, issuing in any such action or cause, to any Sheriff Deputy Sheriff, Constable or Corroner, of, or residing in any other county, and no attachment, extent or levy of, or by virtue of such writs, in any other county than the county of Waldo, and no services of any such writ shall be made upon any person, not an inhabitant of or resident in said county of Waldo."

Read twice and to-morrow assigned.

The following Order was presented by Mr. Fessenden:

"Ordered, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a Law making horses, sheep, swine, and neat stock liable to taxation in the towns where they may be kept on the first day of May, and also making the same liable to the payment of the taxes which may be assessed upon them."

Jan. 23.—In Senate, the Resolves in relation to Texas were passed to be engrossed. The Steam Navigation Bill came up for consideration.

House.—The only business in the House was Mr. Barnes' amendatory Bill in relation to Town Courts. After considerable discussion, it was rejected 72 to 48.

Jan. 24.—In Senate, Resolve for appropriating $3,000 for opening Fish River Road, was discussed by several members, and finally laid on the table.

House.—An order was presented having for its object the rejection of the Distribution Money. An amusing discussion arose on the Bill establishing a bounty on Crows. The Bill was laid on the tabel. While under discussion, a member moved that "Koons" be inserted in the place of "Crows."

The Penobscot Indians in trouble.—By the correspondence of the Argus the following documents, with other particulars, have been made public in relation to the Penobscot Indians. Party spirit is raging high in this *Native* American Realm. There are three parties in the tribe, each claiming the exclusive right to reign.

John Atteon and John Neptune each hold to the doctrine that they were "born booted and spured, by the grace of God," to ride rough shod over the Indian populace. Peol Polis is the Representative of this party at the Legislature, and is an aristocrat of the first water.

Then there is the republican party, which is represented at the Legislature by Peol Tomer. He is a Diplomatist, of the Talleyrand school, full of cunning and deceit. His credentials we insert below.

Lastly, the Ultra Radicals form another party headed by Joe Socabasin, who is an Indian of talent, if not character. Our readers will be pleased to see Joe's Petition, we therefore give it below.

"To the Hon. Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Maine.

The undersigned, Joseph Soccabisin, an Indian of the Penobscot tribe, would respectfully represent that the Indians of that tribe suffer great and notable grievances by reason of the political divisions that exist therein.

He respectfully desires that your Honorable bodies would so counsel, order and arrange the complex matters of the tribe as to bring harmony out of disorder, and a new creation from chaos. He would desire that the old government, which to the exploded doctrine of the "Divine right of Kings," may at once and forever be abrogated. He would respectfully ask that John Atteon and John Neptune, the ancient governor and Lieut. governor, who hold to the Hamiltonian doctrine of a governor for life, which doctrine the country has repudiated, may be at once deposed from their long usurped authority and placed upon broad platform of the common Indian people.

He also represents that Toma Socklexis and Attian Orson, who claim the offices of Governor and Lieut. Governor by virtue of election, have forfeited the confidence of the Penobscot Indians, who are American in blood bone and bottom, by submitting their election for confirmation to the Council at Connewagn, a tribe within the jurisdiction, under the control and loyal to Victoria, the Squaw King of Great Baitain, thereby violating the injunction of the Father of his country, who recommended in all intercourse with tribes under foreign power and authority, "friendship for all, entangling alliances with none."

Your petitioner desires *no imperium in imperio*; no wheel within a wheel, but wishes the government of the tribe to become in all respects a pure perfect and patriotic Democracy.

He wishes a law to be passed by which the Penobscot tribe may be resolved into a Representative District, having the power to send to your body, every session, *one* delegate, duly authorized and commissoned by the tribe, to confer with the Governor and Council and your honorable body, respecting all matters which may pertain to their present condition and future well-being.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

his
JOSEPH ✕ SOCCABISIN.
mark

Attest, Lewis Barker.

Here is another literary production, it being the credentials of Peol Tomer:—

STATE OF MAINE.

Sartarratan ss.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate, and the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives;

Greeting.

Know ye, that by the treaty of the Plymouth Rock, among other things it was agreed, that the Penobscots should annually and forever, send to Augusta, their Minister Extraordinary Plenipotentiary, to advise with the Governor and Legislature of Maine, touching all things whereunto, the interest of our people appertains, and that you in your consideration of our protection and divers other considerations; were to pay all bills of our said Minister, bills for bitters excepted. Now therefore, in pursuance thereof we do send unto you the Great Coon Killer of our tribe and nation, our well beloved and trusty citizen, Captain Peol Tomer, Esq.

SEAL.

SEAL.

And we desire that you may confer with him courteously, hear him attentively, and dismiss him speedily; fully believing that what he speaks is true, what he asks is expedient and necessary, and whatever he opposes, prejudicial to the interest of our tribe and honor of nation.

We have visited in person the biggest bug in the bush, His Excellency the Governor of your State, and he has advised us, that we send but one Minister to reside at or near your Capitol, and that we restrain all others of our people from visiting you, lest by words they *darken* counsel. In pursuance of that request, we have this day issued our writ of "Supersedeas upon Trucks," according to the most approved form of the common law, having the power of a "Road Injunction" in the civil law, and the "ne exeat" of the law of England, thereon restraining all members of our tribe from departing from our limits, except for the purpose of collecting grub. If therefore any one claiming to belong to the nation of Penobscot appears before you without our warrant, having our great and little seal thereto, we desire you would refrain from extending him aid or comfort, leaving him to supply his own wants by running his face, or exertions of the Dexter flipper, and say to him in the language of the Father of his country—"Sine qua non—ne plus ultra"—which being interpreted, means, "*dig pig or die.*"

Given at our Capitol on Old Town island, this twenty-ninth day of December, 1844, and in the year of our Independence five thousand seven hundred and sixty-four.

his
TOMA ✕ SOCKLEXIS, Governor.
mark.
his
ATTIAN ✕ ORSON, Lieu. Governor.
mark.

Attest, G. P. Sewall.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. McNulty, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives in Congress, has become a defaulter to the Government to a large amount—$30,000 or $40,000. The Clerk of the House has the care of the Contingent Fund, which amounts, at some times, to $250,000. The Clerk is charged with having deposited various amounts in different places where they never will be available, and consequently will not be able to square his accounts. On Friday, Jan. 17th, the Committee on Accounts reported Resolutions against McNulty, requiring his dismission from office, and that suits might be commenced against his sureties. The Report caused great sensation in the House. Some were in favor of his arrest, others for dismission Some of his friends said that the money was deposited where it was safe, agreeably to all former precedent, and that the Government would not lose a cent by him. He was finally arrested by the Sergeant-at-arms and held in custody by the House, and dismissed from office until the whole matter should be fully investigated.

T. W. Dorr.—The Legislature of Rhode Island has passed an act for the liberation of Mr. Dorr. The act sets forth that Mr. Dorr can have his liberty by taking an oath of allegiance to the present State Government. The Warden of the State Prison is empowered by the act to confer with Mr. Dorr on the subject, and if he consents to take the oath, he, the Warden, is to conduct him to the Supreme Court for that purpose. It is uncertain whether he accepts of these terms. If not, it is expected that his friends will carry the question before the people at the spring elections.

Resolves in relation to Dueling.—Mr. Preston King, having in view the recent Duel at Beltsville, Maryland, introduced the following Resolves in the House of Representatives. They were advocated by Mr. Hamlin, of this State, who alluded with great effect to the lamented Cilley. They were finally laid on the table, 106 to 82.

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed by the Speaker, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and report to the House, whether any and if any, what members of this House have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate on this floor, and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Resolved, That if it shall appear to the said committee, that any members of this House have been engaged in fighting a duel on account of words spoken in debate on this floor, then the said committee are instructed to report the facts with a resolution to expel from this House any member or members guilty of such crime.

☞ The Whig papers have proposed, that as Mr. Clay's Postage Bill is very great, Congress should pass an act giving him the franking privilege.

Proposals for carrying the Mails.—A mistake occurred in the last Democrat in relation to the time of making proposals. Proposals are to be made as follows:—

"Proposals for carrying the Mails of the U. S. from 1st of July, 1845, to the 30th of June, 1849, inclusive, in Maine, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, *until* 9 A. M. of the 15th day of April, 1845, (to be decided by the 10th of May,") on all the Routes in this State.

PARTIZAN FANATICISM.

The following Resolution was passed by a Liberty Party Convention at Albany.

"Resolved—that the claim of Democracy, by the bastard and Pro-slavery Democratic Party, is one of the most lying and impudent pretensions that could be possibly put forth, and should excite the contempt of all honorable and upright men."

By such disgraceful language as the above, the Liberty party expect to ride into power, and control the destinies of this republic. We supposed the Whig Party laid claim to all the decency, and therefore possessed the exclusive right to preach morality and decency. But in the sacred name of Liberty, the advocates of Negroism are rapidly excelling their illustrious cotemporaries. Were it not for Democracy, such men as Garrison, and the writer of the above Resolution, and the few who follow them—would find a muzzle in the shape of a Sedition Law.

☞ Mr. Cary recently made a scorching speech about the conduct of Whigs and Federalists. They cannot deny his positions, or refute his arguments, but attempt to parry the force of them by ridiculing his pronunciation and mode of delivery. The Whigs are death on ridicule. We pity the poor unfortunate wight who becomes obnoxious to it. The superiority which the whigs possess, and by which they claim the right to use such weapons, consists in the *lofty* position they have assumed in their new locality up Salt River.

Legislatyie Convention.—The Bangor Democrat has some remarks in relation to members of the Legislature holding a convention to nominate a Governor, and condems such a practice as an interference with the rights and duties of the people. When a new man is to be selected it seems to be proper and necessary that the people by their delegates should meet and select him. So far as our knowledge extends, this course has never been departed from, but in one instance. When a Governor has held the office one or two years, and done his duties well, and the people are satisfied without a change, it seems very proper that the members of the Legislature should hold a convention and renominate. It saves time and expense.

Messrs. Hubbard, and Hoar.—These two gentlemen were appointed and commissioned, by the Governor of Mass. to visit the States of South Carolina and Louisiana, respectively and take such steps as were necessary in order to bring before the United States Supreme Court, a Law of these States which provides for the imprisonment of free Blacks. Mr. Hoar, could not execute his commission but was virtually driven from the city of Charleston, in the most disgraceful manner. And Mr. Hubbard who was sent to New Orleans, found that he could not accomplish the object of his mission, and came home also. Such conduct on the part of Sister Republics is neither honorable, or justifiable. It the constitutionality of the Laws of any State cannot be tested and adjudicated by the United States Supreme Court; and if quiet and peaceful measures cannot be tolerated, for such an object, the grand aim of establishing a Supreme Court is a nulity, and the separate Sister, of course possess absolute power. Such an idea is not only contrary to reason, but in direct violation of constitutional rights.

Mexico.—A complete Revolution has taken place in this unfortunate Republic. Province, after Province, has forsaken Santa Anna, and those who still adhere to his interests, are suffering the most condign punishment. Several of his Governors of provinces after resisting the Revolution, with all their force, have, been obliged to surrender, after which they were inhumanly butchered. The army of Santa Anna had become greatly reduced, by distraction; and he fearing a fate more dreadful than death itself, had forsaken his army and made his escape in a private country carriage. No permanent government it yet established.

Latest from Texas.—By act of the Texas Congress, the seat of government, has been removed from Washington to Austain. The Carakawa Indians, had assembled in large bodies, and were committing depredations on the property and inhabitants of Arkansas-Bay. Trade was brisk.—The popular feeling is strong in favor of Annexation. Fifty horses were stolen, from Corpus Christa in one night. It was not known by whom the thieft was committed.

☞ The Treaty entered into by Mr. Cushing, with China has been ratified by the Emperor of China, and by the Senate of the U. States. The Treaty is said to be an advantagious one, giving us all the rights of trade, possessed by the English, or the most favored Nation.

☞ A Union Temperance Meeting, will be holden at this place "Lincoln Hall" on Friday evening next. The Appointment in the Norway Advertiser is Wednesday, but other meetings in the vicinity render this evening an inconvenient one; therefore Friday is substituted. Friends of Temperanc, and all others—gentleman and ladies are invited to attend. A free and candid discussion of the measures and principles of the Temperance Reform by both friends and opponents is the object of these meetings.

Duelling.—This rediculous, inhuman and disgraceful business is growing more popular. We published one case last week. We have the honor of recording two more the present week.

The Anti Rent troubles still continue. A barn with all its contents, was burnt down last week. The supposed incendiary was arrested, and lodged in jail.

From Hunt's Magazine.

AMERICA AND CHINA.

There is but little doubt that the United States are destined ultimately to command all the trade in the India and China Seas. The supply of cotton in the United States, including Texas, is far beyond what the wants of Europe require. The wants of China are, however, such as will absorb almost a limitless quantity. The cotton goods manufactured in the United States already supersede those of all other countries in those markets, and American lead has entirely supplanted the English. The English government hope, by commanding the extensive route to China over Egypt, by way of the Nile and the Isthmus of Suez (to effect which a negotiation is now pending between that power and the Pacha,) to obtain news several weeks earlier than it can be had in the U. States; an advantage which will give her merchants control of the markets. Their diplomacy may succeed temporarily in this, but the march of events will ultimately give the United States the mastery. Her population is pushing, with a vigorous, rapid, and unceasing march, along a line 1,200 miles in extent, westward, towards the shores of the Pacific. The occupation of the vast territory known as the Oregon, is already going forward; and twenty years will not have elapsed, before a powerful state will have sprung up on the shores of the Pacific. This great tract of the Oregon is drained by the Columbia river and the San Francisco, which debouch upon the ocean at a point six days, by steam, distant from the Sandwich Islands—a group the independence of which is guaranteed; whose population is 100,000, mostly American; the surface, 8,000 square miles; of a soil the most fruitful, and a climate unsurpassed in salubrity. These islands are situated in the middle of the Pacific, on the great highway from Oregon to China. The great whale fishery of these regions is conducted mostly by Americans, numbering 200 vessels, whose annual product is about 5,000,000 dolls. This fleet in the summer months cruises between the Islands and the coast of Japan for sperm whale, and carry on a large trade in furs, &c which are now sold in China, and the proceeds in tea sent home to the United States. The whole of this vast trade, and that of China via the Sandwich Islands, will be commanded by the State of Oregon.—Those persons are now living who will see a railroad connecting New York with the Pacific, and a steam communication from Oregon to China. For the last three centuries, the civilized world has been rolling westward; and Americans of the present age will complete the circle, and open a *western* steam route with the *east*.

BATH AND PORTLAND RAILROAD.

It seems by the Bath papers that the rumor that this important project had been given up is not true. A meeting of the company will be held at Bath on the 28th of February. The Bath Telegraph says:

We are pleased to notice that our people are begining to move in relation to the projected Railroad from this place to Portland. Perhaps the present moment is opportune, and with proper enterprise on the part of the Committee, may insure complete and immediate success.

This projected road has engrossed a good deal of careful investigation from us, and we have frequently, years ago, as well as recently, called the attention of capitalists and others to the matter—and we have the *evidence to show that our remarks* have met with high consideration, and in some sense, aided the purposes now in the hands of the Committee. We shall still feel highly gratified to do all we can, however humble our efforts, to secure so valuable and desirable an object, as the completion of the above purposed work.

A fire at Hampden and Loss of Lives.—The fire referred to in our edition yesterday morning was in Hampden on the Augusta road. It was in the dwelling of Mr. Chester Weld which was consumed. Our correspondent states that a boy eight years of age and a girl of the age of fifteen were consumed an the flames.

Another son and daughter escaped by leaping from the chamber window—the daughter badly burned. Mr. Weld and wife barely escaped with their lives, without sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold. Their whole stock of provisions and all their clothing and furniture were burned, and they are entirely destitute.—Bangor Courier.

The Devil Married.—This is no joke: it is a stubborn fact. In Milton, Penn. on Christmas day, by the Rev. Mr Stoever, Mr. John Devil was joined in holy matrimony to Miss Elizabeth Shad all of Milton.

☞ Hon. John M. Clayton, whig, has been elected by the legislature of Delaware, to the Senate of the U. States for six years from the 4th of March next, to succeed Hon. R. H. Bayard, of the same politics.

The following admirable letter is worthy of *Old Hickory*. Every word should have the weight of a paragraph from any other man:—

LETTER OF GEN. JACKSON.

To the Editor of the Globe, on the Annexation of Texas.

HERMITAGE, Jan. 1 1845.

I observe that you have before Congress too many joint resolutions for the re-annexation of Texas. This argues want of unanimity in the democracy upon this great national and important subject. I have just received from Major Donelson, a letter dated at Washington in Texas, from which I would infer, that if Congress expect to annex Texas to the United States, they must act speedily, or it will be found to be beyond their grasp. The rejection of the advances of Texas has given offence to some, and a handle to others to press the liberal propositions of England to the Texians, together with the splendid views of Texas independent, growing into a vast Republic, in time to embrace not only the limits of Texas, but all the domain once Montzuma's. This views to ambitious aspirants, added to the guaranties of England of her independence, and the loan of large sums for ten years based upon a treaty that English manufactures shall be free of duty, is gaining a party in Texas. Gen. Houston is still the leading star; and his influence can alone be counted upon to resist the present influence of England and its increasing power. How long this influence of England can be successfully withstood in Texas, is becoming a very questionable matter. I have taken a view of the whole ground, given to all information its due weight, and I say to you that, unless Congress acts upon this subject promptly, Texas will be beyond our grasp, and lost to the United States forever, unless regained by the sword. What will be the situation of our country with British Manufacturers introduced duty free into Texas? Comment is unnecessary.

I hazard nothing in saying that, if the present Congress do not act promptly upon this important subject, the next will not have the power. The consent of Texas cannot then be obtained. Great Britain will have laid the lion's paw upon her, and bound her by treaty.

I am exhausted; but, from Major Donelson's letter, and from other sources of information, the danger of loosing Texas seemed so imminent, that although feeble, I could not forbear to say this much to you, that you might communicate it to my friends. God bless you and yours.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Another Duel.—We learn from the Cincinnati Enquirer, that a duel came off at 7 o'clock on Monday 6th inst., across the river opposite that city. The parties were Lieut. Duralde, of the navy, and Dr. Mosby, of Virginia—the weapons shot guns, distance thirty paces—seconds Dr. Bouche, of New Orleans, and Captain Howard. Two shots were fired without any damage being done to either of the principals. The conditions were, that after the second fire the seconds should determine whether there should be another.—They decided there should not, and so the matter ended. The quarrel grew out of an insult offered to Mr. Duralde, who was the challenging party.

Duelling. The New York papers record another duel between two journeymen printers of the Tribune office. They went to Hoboken with seconds, and so forth, and used muskets loaded with powder! Their names were French and Hitchcox—H's *wadding* hit F's hand, and the parties separated, satisfied and immortalized in the annals of honor! Duelling is getting to be a respectable profession!

☞ The *fourth* trial to elect a Mayor in Boston took place on Monday last, and again resulted in no choice. The vote tor the *Native* candidate, Mr. Davis, continued about the same, there was some loss by the Democrats, and nearly as much gain on whig ticket. The efection demonstrates, says the Post, that neither party can obtain a majority. In the meantime the want of a Mayor and Aldermen is beginning to be seriously felt.

The story that there is a chap in Boston so cross-eyed that he courts two girls at once is contradicted by one of the girls.

YOU SHALL BELIEVE.—Belief is not an act of the will. Sufficient evidence *compels* our assent; so listen, dear reader, and I will convince you that Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is far the best remedy for diseases of our climate to be found in this country. It is formed by chemical extracts from vegitables (the Wild Cherry, Pine, &c.) that nature seems to have placed here as powerful antidotes to all affections of the Lunge and Liver that our ever changing climate induces. After the skill of our greatest physicians was exhausted, it has cured Asthma in various cases. It cured a lady of an incipient Consumption, whose family had all died of the same disease. Refer to Isaac Platt, Esq., Editor of the "Poughkepsie Eagle" Thomas Cozens, Haddonfield, N J, testifies, *under oath*, that it cured him of an internal Abcess, violent Cough, raising of Blood, &c., after he was deemed beyond hope. We could refer to plenty of such instances of its uncommon power. The doubting are invited to inquire of individuals and cases that we allude to, as we publish no statements that will not bear the most rigid scrutiny.

☞ See Adv. of Dr. Wistar's Balsam in another column of this paper. bab32

MARRIED.

In Norway, 6th inst., Stephen P. Rowe, of Greenwood, to Miss Elvira Stevens, of Norway.

In Portland, Mr. Benjamin Stevens, to Miss Sylvina Cushman

DIED.

In this town, 25th inst., Miss Sarah J. Perry, aged about 21.

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known a the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

FRANCIS BEMIS.

Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w51

Admini strator's Sale.

AGREEABLY to License from the Hon. Probate Court, Oxford County, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the fifteenth day of March, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased,—All the interest which he had at his decease in the homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower. A part of said farm is under mortgege, to wit:—About fifteen acres with the buildings; the residue, viz.—about fifty acres is unincumbered, except that the Widow is entitled to Dower in it, and also in the part mortgaged.

Terms of sale and all necessary particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PHILIP BRADFORD.

Turner, Jan. 15th, 1845. 3w57

DR. B. K. SWASY,

FORMERLY of Canton Mills, has located himself at TURNER-VILLAGE, where he will be pleased to attend to all calls in his profession. 37

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE SOUTH PARIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts. per yd.
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2 per yd.
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts. per yd.
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts per yd.
White Flannel,	17 cts. per yd.
Colored do	25 cts. per yd.
Colored and pressed,	25 cts. per yd.
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts per yd.

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands unfaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.

South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Paris, Me., Dec. 31, 1844.

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Elias Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo. W. Cloudman—Elmira Fuller—Artemas or Freeman Fuller—Miss Mary Holman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Hubbard—Nathaniel Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William R. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shurtleff—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tubbs—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edwin W. Wedgwood—David Young.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold,	from 50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

NOTICE.

Whereas on the 19th day of April, A. D. 1839, Luther F. Pingree, of Oxford, in the County of Oxford, by his Mortgage Deed of that date conveyed to John Welch, of Boston in the County of Suffolk, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts two acres and ninety six rods of Land situated at Craigies Mills in Oxford, as described in said Deed, which is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds Book 56 Page 578 to secure the payment of certain notes of hand therein described, and whereas said Welch on the 12th day of November aforesaid duly assigned to the undersigned said Mortgage Deed and the notes aforesaid, and whereas the said Pingree, has failed to preform the conditions of said Mortgage, I hereby claim to have possession of said premises for condition broken, and give this notcie to foreclose said Mortgage agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

GEORGE ROBINSON

Oxford Dec. 28, 1844. 3w34.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that SIX months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

TIMOTHY CARTER, } Com'rs.
WILLIAM HOLT, }

Nov. 7, 1844. 3w32

Limited Partnership.

THE subscribers, ABARNETHY GROVER and FORDYCE C. BURBANK, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER,
FORDYCE C. BURBANK,
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,

THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P. S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to 41

Feb. 14. 1843.

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannford, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, Le S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor. The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medimine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Long & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. P. Chase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov. 6, 1844. 1yN26

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Byron, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz.—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also the N. East front room in the house. For further particulars enquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.

Buckfield, November 28th, 1844 3w31

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS,

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞ TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic,* and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Gherseys of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease; in some people *Dyspepsia,* in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Billous Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Billous complaints.* These different complaints are each, two and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merrit Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton;
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Fye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.

Iy20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very effectious* medicine, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. Iy27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

HEbest medicine known to man for insipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, *in every respect,* TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Penley & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. Deshon & Co.; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Carter; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. Wilson; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—Iy16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they re-sell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York

July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE,* who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1y Aug. 27, 143.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

POETRY.

THE SONG OF THE "JOUR."

A PARODY.

With weary heart and hand,
"With eyelids heavy and red,"
A printer stood by his time-worn stand,
To toil for his daily bread.
Click! click! click!
How bootless his efforts were!
And sad was his voice, for his heart was sick,
As he sang this "Song of the Jour."

Work! work! work!
While the sun gives out his light!
And work! work! work!
When its glory is hid by night!
A happy slave is he,
Who bows beneath the Turk,
If this is christianity,
And such is christian work!

Work! work! work!
Till the brain begins to fail;
Work! work! work!
Though weary, and faint and pale.
To ply the stick till the heart is sick,
And the nerves are all unstrung;
How little they know of the printer's wo,
Whom the papers go among!

Oh ye who instruction glean,
In youth, or in riper age!
Ye know not the cost of that light, I ween,
Which gleams from the printed page.
To toil with weary eye,
The men are with labor bowed,
Till they almost sigh for the time to die,
And the winding sheet and shroud.

Work! work! work!
My labors never cease.
And what are the wages? A worn-out life—
A mind devoid of peace;
A trembling frame, and shattered nerves;
A saddened, desponding heart;
A shadow so thin, when the light comes in,
The sight of it makes me start!

Word! work! work!
From dewy morn till night;
Work! work! work!
Without an hour's respite;
To work in vain, in hopes to gain
Relief from dark despair;
And still to toil, o'er the midnight oil,
Oppressed with grief and care.

Oh! but to burst these chains,
For one short hour of joy,
To roam again over verdant plains,
As I used to when a boy!
Would I could breathe the air of spring,
As happy, as gay, and free,
As the birds that sweetly and joyously sing,
In their home in the shady tree.

Oh but for one short hour
Of the freedom for which I sigh!
A brief respite from slavery's power,
Before my time to die!
Oh! such a freedom would ease my heart;
But, though my brain should boil,
I must not stay from my work away,
Nor cease for an hour my toil!

With weary heart and hand,
"With eyelids heavy and red,"
A printer stood by his time-worn stand,
To toil for his daily bread.
Click! click! click!
How bootless his efforts were!
And sad was his voice, and faint, and low,
(Oh, listen to his tale of wo!)
As he sang this "Song of the Jour."

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of Licinse from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real Estate of Oren Shaw, late of Paris in said county deceased, will be sold at Public Auction, as will raise the sum of six hundred dollars for the purpose of paying the debts of said deceased, and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of the homested Farm of said deceased in Paris aforesaid also one fourth part of Sidney S. Robinson, share in his Father John Robinson farm—subject to the widows right of dower—also the Reversion of the widows right of dower.—Said sale will be at my dwelling house in Paris on the first Tuesday of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

SALLY SHAW, Administratrix.
Paris January, 7, 1845. 3w37

Notice.

On the 22 day of August 1838, William A. Whitcomb of Bethel in the County of Oxford mortgaged to the subscriber a certain Tavern Stand on Bethel Hill in said County as will appear by reference to the Oxford Records Book 54 Page 501. The condition of said Mortgage having been broken the undersigned claims to foreclose the same.

Also on the 19th day of May, 1834, Seba D. Short of Halifax in the County of Plymouth and Rufus Hoyet of Dedham in the County of Norfolk, mortgaged to the subscriber part of Lot No. thirty in the third Division of Lots in the Town of Rumford in the County of Oxford as will appear by the Oxford Record Book 42, Page 544, and as the condition of said Mortgage is broken the subscriber claims to foreclose the same.

JOHN HARRIS.
Bethel, January, 8, 1845. *3w37

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS Stillman Leavitt, by his deed of mortgage bearing date the ninth day of September, A. D. 1839, conveyed to the undersigned, a certain piece of land situated in Turner, in the County of Oxford, being a part of Lot numbered 240 in said town, which Deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, Book 58, Page 307, conditioned that if the said Stillman Leavitt should pay the undersigned two hundred and fifty dollars in three years with interest annually, then said deed should be void. Now, therefore, the said condition not having been performed, I claim to foreclose said mortgaged premises, and hereby give notice of the same, agreeably to the statute in such cases made and provided.

ASA BRADFORD.
Turner January 10th 1845. 47

Notice.

KNOW all men by these Presents that I, James Small of Newry, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine do hereby relinquish to my son, Albert H. Small his time from this day until he shall be twenty one years of age to transact business for himself, and I shall claim none of his earnings and shall not hold myself responsible for any debt which he may hereafter contract.

JAMES SMALL.
Witness: { CYRUS SMALL. / ELISABETH STEVENS.
January 9. 1845. 37

A BARGAIN IN A FARM.

—oooo—

THE valuable Intervale and Upland lots of land situated near "Snow's Falls," in Paris, known as the Bemis Farm, consisting of 350 acres of the best land in the County, is offered for sale. It will be sold together, or in Lots to suit purchasers. Apply to

FRANCIS BEMIS.
Paris, Dec. 10, 1844. 6w31

Administrator's Sale.

AGREEABLY to License from the Hon. Probate Court, Oxford County, will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

on Saturday, the fifteenth day of March, at ten o'clock A. M., at the dwelling house of Ethelbert Bradford, late of Turner, in said County, deceased,—All the interest which he had at his decease in the homestead Farm, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower. A part of said farm is under mortgage, to wit:—About fifteen acres with the buildings; the residue, viz.—about fifty acres is unincumbered, except that the Widow is entitled to Dower in it, and also in the part mortgaged.

Terms of sale and all necessary particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale.

PHILIP BRADFORD.
Turner, Jan. 15th, 1845. 3w37

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FORMERLY of Canton Mills, has located himself at TURNER-VILLAGE, where he will be pleased to attend to all calls in his profession. 37

SOUTH PARIS

WOOLEN FACTORY.

THE South Paris Manufacturing Company would respectfully give notice that they continue the custom manufacturing business, and are now prepared to receive Wool to manufacture for customers, at the halves, or at the following rates, viz:

Casimere, from	35 to 45 cts.	per yd
Fulled Cloth,	30 to 37 1/2	per yd
Satinet, and find warp,	28 to 33 cts.	per yd
Blanketing, over 2 yds wide,	28 to 35 cts	per yd
White Flannel,	17 cts	per yd
Colored do	25 cts.	per yd
Colored and pressed,	25 cts	per yd
Cloth Dressing,	8 to 17 cts	per yd

A good assortment of the above named cloths will be kept at the Factory, and customers can be supplied with cloths on the delivery of their Wool.

All Wool should be well washed.

If any work goes out of their hands untaithfully done, they hold themselves accountable for the damage.

Thankful to the public for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, they hope, by their improvement in manufacturing and by despatch of business, for a continance of their favors.

ISAAC HARLOW, Agent.
South Paris, May, 1844. tf 52

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Paris, Me., Dec. 31, 1844.

Mrs. Hannah Bates—Elias Cushman—T. B. C. Cummings—Geo. W. Cloudman—Elmira Fuller—Artemas or Freeman Fuller—Miss Mary Holman—Isaac Harlow—Daniel S. Hubbard—Nathaniel Knight—David Marshall—S. Mayberry—Nathan Marshall—William R. Porter—Stephen Paine—Cushman Ryerson—Preston Robinson—Rachell Shurtleff—Cyprian Stevens—Joseph Turner—Ezra Tubbs—Miss Joanna F. Wardwell—Edwin W. Wedgwood—David Young.

G. W. MILLETT, P. M.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
do Tin Foil, 25 50.
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 1,50, & 2,00
Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

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GEORGE ROBINSON.
Oxford Dec. 23, 1844. 3w34.

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

WE the subscribers, having been appointed by the Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate in and for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine the claims of the several creditors to the estate of

JAMES SWAN,

late of Bethel, in said County, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice that six months from the fifteenth day of October, 1844, are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend to that duty at the dwelling house of Timothy Carter, in said Bethel, on the second Monday of January and the second Monday of March next, from one to five o'clock P. M. on each of said days.

TIMOTHY CARTER, } Com rs.
WILLIAM HOLT, }
Nov 7. 1844. 3w32

Limited Partnership.

THE Subscribers Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank, both of Bethel, in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, and Joseph H. Wardwell, of Rumford, in said County, have entered into a Limited Partnership, to continue three years from date, under the name and style of

GROVER & BURBANK,

for the transaction of the ordinary business of a Country Store, at Bethel, aforesaid. Said Abarnethy Grover and Fordyce C. Burbank are the general partners in said Co-Partnership, and said Joseph H. Wardwell is the Special partner, and has contributed, as his share to the common stock, one thousand dollars as capital.

Dated at Bethel the first day of Oct. 1844.

ABARNETHY GROVER.
FORDYCE C. BURBANK.
J. H. WARDWELL.

STATE OF MAINE, ss.—Oct. 3d, 1844.—Appeared the aforesaid Grover, Burbank and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me,
THOMAS AMORY DEBLOIS,
Justice of Peace.

P S. The public are respectfully invited to give them due share of patronage. 6w24

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

Administrators' & Guardians'

DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family, from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

These diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16

F. BROWN'S

Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in all cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cutaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also ex eedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, that they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now to use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.
Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor, 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 431 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller.
Aug. 27. 6m16eow

$ 10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Bilious, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Family Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and unrivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Landon, of Dutchess county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dyspepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Asthma, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhœa, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same, followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

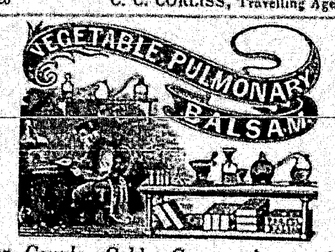
Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Pame.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Eustis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jacksonville, C. Howe.
Porter, E. Bloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.

And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Cheapham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

THE best medicine known to man for incipient Consumption, Asthma of every stage, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Live Complaint, and all diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures performed by this medicine are, in *every respect*, TRUE. Be careful and get the genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed to S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crocker; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.—1ly16

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about the N. E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life Pills, with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be punished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are cautioned that if they resell, they may *make themselves equally liable.*

We are determined to prosecute all such encroachments upon our rights, and all such *great public wrongs* to the extreme of the law. Valuable information tending to procure the conviction of Norcross will be thankfully received and *rewarded* by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.
117 Fulton St., N. York.
July 1, 1844. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills will bear this in mind, that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH W. FOWLE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington-street, Boston. 1e1y Aug. 27, 144.

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND, & OXFORD

POLAND, Me.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S

Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, foulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Billious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cautaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Hurlow; Canton, J. M. Deslon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hannaford, Rees & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpus; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, G. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

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GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents,

Paris, M. Hammond; Buckfield, Lang & Jewett; Norway, Hall & Dow; [illegible], Bethel, R. A. Chapman; Dixfield, C. [illegible]ase; Turner, John Blake; Portland, Edward Mason, Druggist.—Nov 5, 1844. 1yN26

Guardian's Sale of Real Estate.

TO be sold at private Sale, by virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, the following described real estate belonging to Byron, Julia A., Milton, and John P. Farrar, minor children and heirs of David Farrar, late of Buckfield, in said County, deceased, the same being a part of the homestead of said deceased, one piece of land of about twelve acres bounded as follows, viz:—On the East by the town road, on the South by the town road leading from Paris by Wm. Parsons', on the West by Isaac Tucker's land, on the North by the Widow's Dower. Also, one other piece of land of about one acre, situated on the East side of the first mentioned road, and bounded on the West by said road, on the North by land set off to David Farrar, on the South and East by the Widow's Dower, together with a barn and two thirds of a Work Shop standing on the last mentioned piece of land. Also, the N. East front room in the house. For further particulars, enquire of NOAH PRINCE, Guardian of said minors.

Buckfield, November 28th, 1844. 3w31

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-ILLAGE, MAINE.

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANTON MILLS, Me.